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ABSTRACT

A 1975-79 study assessing community satisfaction and migration intentions in 8 nonmetropolitan Utah communities ranging in population from 1,350 to 6,300 had 3 unique characteristics: (1) the use of distance from the community to the closest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), per capita sales tax, and energy development status as contextual variables; (2) identification of interpersonal relations, community facilities and services, community physical appearance, local government, and environmental quality as 5 major factor analysis measures; and (3) separate analyses of communities with high and low energy impact. Analyses of 880 usable 1975 questionnaires (of a 1,126 total sample) and a 1979 follow-up survey revealed that satisfaction toward community physical appearance was affected negatively by age, education, and energy development status and positively by distance from SMSA and per capita retail sales tax. Satisfaction toward local government was significantly affected by age, distance, and energy development. For migration intention, home ownership exerted a retarding direct effect. Residents with non-Utah exposure, regardless of religion and other characteristics, were more apt to intend to move, as were residents in communities of high energy impact. Age, kinship ties, and housing type were not significant to migration intention, but were to actual migration. (NEC)

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COMMUNITY SATISFACTION, MIGRATION INTENTIONS AND MIGRATION: The Case of Nonmetropolitan Utah Within the Context of Rural Revival

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INTRODUCTION

Causal models of geographic mobility emphasize: (1) the stabilizing effects of various social, demographic and housing characteristics, and (2) the important mediating roles played by statisfaction and intention variables. Early work by Speare (1970, 1974) assesses the mechanism of residential mobility within the labor market boundaries of metropolitan providence. Speare's major findings indicate that the evaluative mechanism, represented by the satisfaction index, has the strongest effect on the wish to move, which, in turn, has the strongest effect on residential mobility. It was also found that home ownership exerts a direct effect as well as indirect effect mediated by residential satisfaction on the wish to move.

Studies have been done to test Speare's model under specific conditions (Lee, 1978; Bach and Smith, 1977). Data from a sample of skid row residents were analyzed by Lee (1978) to determine the accuracy of the residential mobility model under conditions of disaffiliation and powerlessness. Lee's findings indicate that, while older age, employment, and other characteristics may encourage residential mobility on skid row, such factors influence mobility behavior in a direct fashion rather than through the intervening decision variables of residential evaluation and expectation to move. Bach and Smith (1977) applied Speare's formulation to migration in a urban community and confirmed its applicability.

Most previous studies employing the causal mobility model where conducted within the boundary of a metropolitan labor market or in urban areas. Very little research, if any, was conducted on the application of the model in nonmetropolitan settings. With the research interest on the post 1970's rural revial increasing, this application becomes more crucial. This study attempts to add significantly to the existing literature on this dimension.

This study has three unique characteristics. In the first place, several contextual variables, i.e., objective measures of community conditions in relation to the population turnaround, are included in the model. The contextual variables are: distance from the community to the closest SMSA (geographic condition), per capita sales tax (economic activities), and energy development status (environmental condition). Secondly, while most previous studies on community satisfaction tended to measure the concept by a single index (e.g., Bach and Smith, 1977) or by the level of community facilities and services (e.g., Rojek et al., 1975), the present study measures satisfaction in various relevant dimensions through the use of factor analysis. Applying the method of principal component with oblique rotation on 28 relevant items of community assessment, five major factors have been identified: interpersonal relations, community facilities and services, community physical appearance, local government, and environmental quality. The factor findings are shown in the Appendix. Thirdly, since the social and environmental settings of communities with high energy impact are apparently different from that of communities with low energy impact, separate analyses are conducted accordingly and comparisons are made. The analytical framework of this study in the form of causal ordering is shown diagrammatically in Figure 1.

DATA AND METHODS

The major part of the data comes from a survey of the heads of households in eight nonmetropolitan communities in Utah conducted in the fall of 1975. The sample communities had populations ranging from 1,350 to 6,300 and were experiencing different patterns of growth and development. In defining the boundary of a community, the Enumeration Districts (ED) maps provided by the Bureau of the Census were used. Sample households were selected through multi-stage sampling procedures. First of all, detailed block maps were

prepared for each community and sample blocks were chosen following a systematic sampling method. Afterwards, a systematic sampling procedure was used to identify households on the sample blocks to be queried, resulting in a sample of 2,000 households. After the elimination of vacant houses, vacationers, seasonal workers, and a small portion of those residents who were physically unable to respond, the sample was reduced to 1,603 households. A questionnaire consisting of more than 200 items was then administered among the heads of these chosen households. Special mailings and follow-up telephone calls were used to improve the response rate. Finally, 1,126 completed questionnaires were returned, with a response rate of 70.3 percent. Due to listwise deletion of missing cases, the present analysis consists of 880 cases.

The questionnaire elicited information on a variety of topics including all those which are incorporated into the present research. Furthermore, household information was collected separately on a household enumeration sheet by the interviewer when he/she delivered the questionnaire. The separation of the questionnaire from the household information is one of the several ways to assure that no individual identification of the responses would be made. Household information includes housing type, name, age and sex of each member, and his/her relations to the household head. Therefore, several variables such as housing type, household size, etc., can be derived.

Migration is defined as moving out of the boundaries of the communities. In order to determine whether a household has moved within a certain period, comparison over two points in time is needed. In this study, longitudinal comparison is possible since a follow-up survey was conducted in the spring of 1979, three and one-half years after the first survey. The length of the period between the two surveys is regarded as preferable, since a previous study (Bach and Smith, 1977) found that the three-year migration interval is

more appropriate than the one-year or the eight-year intervals when testing Speare's model. In the follow-up survey, all the housing units which were queried in the first survey were recontacted, and a portion of new households were sampled. The design of the household enumeration sheet and the data collection in the follow-up survey are exactly the same as that of the first one, while the questionnaire was slightly modified. Since the household enumeration sheet provides detailed information on the name, age, sex of each member, and his/her relations to the household level, comparison of the household information of the sample housing unit over the two points in time can indicate if the household has moved. In order to distinguish those who moved out of the community (migration) from those who moved to other housing units in the same community (residential mobility), the 1979 telephone directories were utilized. More specifically, the procedures were as follows:

1. Household information over 1979 and 1975 was compared:
   (a) if it was the same, then the household was classified as "no move";
   (b) if it was different, then proceeded to step (2).
2. The 1979 telephone directory was checked:
   (a) if the name of the head or his/her spouse was in the directory, then the household was classified as "residential move";
   (b) if no identification could be made in the telephone directory, then the household was classified as "migration".

This method of determining migration is not error-free, due to the deaths of some aged respondents and some other reasons, (e.g., a

residential move by households which did not have a telephone in both 1975 and 1979 might have been regarded as a move out of the community). Due to the first reason (death of aged respondents), a few cases are classified as "unknown" in the migration variable. For the other sources of error, it is assumed that the results are not at all significantly biased since cases which are not sure for the migration variable occupy just a very small portion of the sample.

Information of community conditions is obtained from the Community Economic Facts (Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1975) and the Annual Report of the Utah Department of Employment Security (1975). The three variables in Figure 1 were chosen after careful consideration of problems such as representativeness, redundancy, multicollinearity, etc. For instance, energy development status is highly related to population size and the rate of population increase, the inclusion of energy development status, therefore, precluded the other two variables.

The unit of analysis in this study is household rather than individual. Except the contextual variables, all variables measure the position or the response of either the entire household (e.g., household size, family income) or the household head (e.g., age, occupation, education).

The techniques of least square regression is used for estimation of path coefficents. To test the quality between coefficients in two regressions, Chow's test (Chow, 1970; Specht and Warren, 1975) is used.

$$F = \frac{(RS_c - RS_m)/m}{RSm/n}$$

where RS_c is the sum of squares of the residuals of the constrained model (in this case, the entire sample).

RS_m is the sum of squares of residuals of the unconstrained model (in this case, the pooled estimates of high energy-impact communities and low energy-impact communities).

m is the number of coefficients to be tested

n is the degree of freedom for the unconstrained model.

To test the differences between the two types of communities for the entire model, let

$$M = \ln \frac{(\hat{\sigma}_{c1}\ \hat{\sigma}_{c2} \ldots \hat{\sigma}_{cq})}{(\hat{\sigma}_{u1}\ \hat{\sigma}_{u2} \ldots \hat{\sigma}_{uq})}$$

where $\hat{\sigma}_c$ and $\hat{\sigma}_u$ are the mean squares of residuals for the constrained and the unconstrained models, respectively.

Specht (1975) has shown that the test statistic $\chi^2 = (N-d)M$ has a chi-square distribution for large samples, with degrees of freedom and equal to the difference in the number of parameters estimated by the two models. N refers to the number of cases for the entire sample.

FINDINGS

Brief description of variables in the model and their codes are provided in Table 1. Correlation matrix, means, and standard deviations are shown in Table 2. As expected, the independent variables are correlated to each other in various extent; yet the magnitudes of the correlation coefficients are not high enough to cause the problem of multicollinearity. The highest correlation (.622) is between age and length of residence. The five factor indices were normally distributed with zero mean and unit variance before the listwise deletion of missing cases; their means and variances are changed only slightly by the deletion.

The path coefficents for the entire sample are shown in Table 3. Unstandarized coefficients are within the parentheses. The proportion of explained variation for the five factors of community satisfaction, migration intention

and migration are .166, .180, .052, .112, .060, .255, and .258, respectively. To satisfaction of interpersonal relations, education, length of residence, religion, distance from SMSA and energy development status are significant. As expected, the effects of length of residence and LDS membership are positive. Indeed, the effect of religion is the strongest and this vivid contrast between LDS and nonLDS residents reflect the intervening nature of the Mormons' religious life and social life. The strong negative effect of energy development on satisfaction towards interpersonal relations is also not surprising since communities of high energy impact are undergoing rapid population, social, and economic changes, all of which are obstacles for the establishment of interpersonal social networks. Interestingly enough, distance from metropolitan center also cause difference in satisfaction toward interpersonal relations. Communities far from metropolitan center may be less likely to expose to urban influences, more likely to perserve the Gemeinschaft nature of community life and, therefore, residents are more satisfied. The effect of education is also positive.

Satisfaction towards community physical appearance is affected negatively by age, education, and energy development status and positively by distance from SMSA and per capita retail sales tax. Among these significant variables, per capita retail sales tax has the strongest effect. It may be that communities with higher levels of economic and commercial activities generate more revenues for the upkeeping of streets, parks, etc. and naturely residents are more satisfied.

Satisfaction towards local government is significantly affected by age, distance and energy development. The positive effect of age and the negative of energy development is not unexpected, whereas, the positive effect of distance is difficult to be interpreted. It may well be that the municipal

governments in several communities that are remotely located are more effective than others. More conclusive interpretation cannot be made without further detail investigation in this aspect.

Satisfaction towards environmental quality is significantly affected by age, family income, and three contextual variables. Same as satisfaction towards community physical appearance, the effects of the contextual variables are more profound than personal characteristics and social and economic bonds. It is reasonable that remote communities may have better environmental setting and communities with high energy impact may have exploited their environmental quality. Once again, however, the negative relationship between per capita retail sales tax and satisfaction towards environmental setting deserves further investigation.

For migration intention, home ownership exerts a retarding direct effect after the evaluative mechanism (satisfaction indices) have been controlled. This is consistent with Speare's findings. The significant negative effect of length of residence confirmed the axiom of cumulative inertia in non-metropolitan Utah within the context of rural revival.

Residents with nonUtah exposure, regardless of their religion and other characteristics, are more apt to intend to move. Presumably, people with more exposures possess more information on alternative place of residence. Among the three contextual variables, only energy development status is significant in influencing migration intention: residents in communities of high energy impact are more likely to intend to move. Among the five factors of community satisfaction, interpersonal relations and local government exert significant retarding effect on migration intention. While these two satisfaction indexes certainly mediate some of the effects of personal characteristics on migration intention, their effects are not as strong as home ownership and length of residence.

Migration intention mediates most of the affects of satisfaction indexes and personal characteristics on actual migration. Its dominant effect on migration implies that migration behavior in nonmetropolitan areas within the context of population turnaround is still very much a rational, planning behavior. The direct effect of homeownership on migration remains highly significant. Age, kinship ties and housing type are not significant to migration intention but are to actual migration. These findings may imply that migration intention is likely to be less constrained by the respondent's background characteristics than is actual migration. When intention is transformed into action, the retarding effects of age, kinship ties, and the facilitating effects of mobile home all come into effect.

The path coefficients for communities with high energy impact and communities with low energy impact are shown in Table 4 and Table 5, respectively. Comparisons across the two groups reveal several findings. Firstly, in affecting satisfaction indices, religion appears to be more important among residents in low energy impact communities than their counterparts. It is highly significant for satisfaction towards interpersonal relations, community facilities and services, community physical appearance, and local government among the former, but only for satisfaction toward interpersonal relations and local government among the latter. Secondly, on the other hand, the contextual variable are more important for communities with high energy impact. All five indices of community satisfaction are significantly affected by one or more contextual variables. For communities with low engery impact, only two satisfaction indices, community facilities and services and community physical appearance are significantly influenced by contextual variables.

Thirdly, with respect to migration intention, meaningful differences are also found between the two groups. Among residents in high energy impact

communities, the axiom of cumulative inertia is supported and satisfaction toward interpersonal relations is the only significant factor: among residents in low energy impact communities, the nonUtah exposure, instead of length of residence, and satisfaction towards local government, instead of interpersonal relations are signification. The direct effect of home ownership, however, is significant among both groups. Fourthly, though with minor difference, the patterns of antecedent forces for migration are basically the same across the two groups: migration intention exerts the strongest effect on migration, and the direct effects of both home ownership and kinship ties remain significant.

The above discussion focuses on the pattern of significant variables. To formally test the difference between the two groups for the entire model, the following statistics have been computed. Notice that the test refers to the difference in unit effect of the independent variables, therefore, unstandardized coefficients should be used for comparison purposes.

$$M = \ln \frac{(\hat{\sigma}_{c1}\ \hat{\sigma}_{c2}\ \cdots\ \hat{\sigma}_{cq})}{(\hat{\sigma}_{u1}\ \hat{\sigma}_{u2}\ \cdots\ \hat{\sigma}_{uq})}$$

$$= \ln \frac{(.80994 \times .82267 \times .99014 \times .88241 \times .91849 \times .17864 \times .15456)}{(.82637 \times .76276 \times .90229 \times .83463 \times .89084 \times .17653 \times .15498)}$$

$$= .025006$$

$$\chi^2 = (M-d)M = (880-116) \times .025006 = 19.10$$

With degree of freedom 116, this chi-square value (19.10) is not significant. Therefore, though the pattern of significant variables are different for satisfaction indexes and migration intention between the two groups, the difference does not generate profound difference in the amount of explained variation.

To test the difference on the equation of migration between the two groups, Chow's test has been carried out.

$$F = \frac{[132.455 - (66.923 + 62.641)] / [857 - (396 + 440)]}{(66.923 + 62.641) / (396 + 440)}$$

$$= \frac{.1376361905}{.1549815072}$$

$$= .888$$

With degrees of freedom 21 and 836, this F value is not significant also.

CONCLUSION

The applicability of the causal mobility model is supported with respect to nonmetropolitan Utah within the context of rural revival. Migration within the context is very much a rational, planning behavior. Consistent with previous studies, the axiom of cumulative inertia is supported and the direct effect of home ownership is significant. Contextual variables exert significant influence on various dimensions of community statisfaction as well as migration intention. Further findings on community satisfaction pinpoint the importance of interpersonal relations and local government in relation to migration intention. It is also found that when migration intention is transformed into migration, the retarding effect of age, kinship ties, and the facilitating effect of mobile home will come into effect.

Considerable difference in the pattern of significant variables between communities of high energy impact and communities of low energy impact are found for the satisfaction indices and migration intention, but not for migration. Formal statistical tests indicate, however, that this difference does not generate profound difference in the amount of variation explained.

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FIGURE 1. Basic Analytic Framework

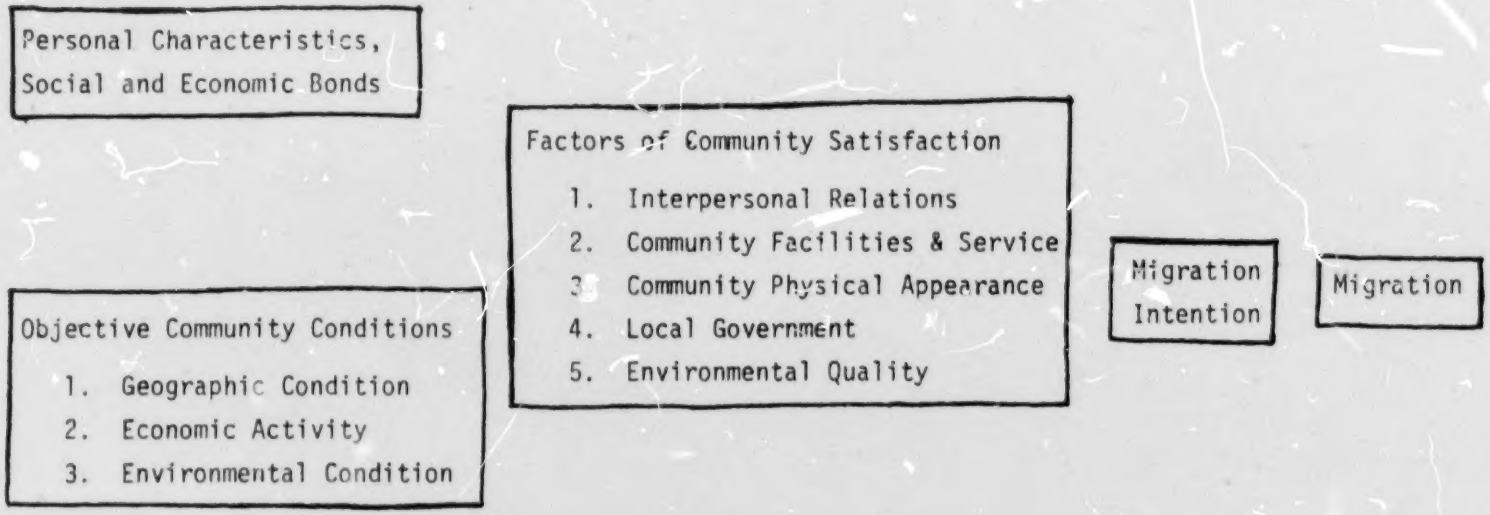

TABLE 1. Description of Variables in the Model

Variables	Description and Codes		
AGE	Age in years		
MARTL	Marital Status	1 = Married	0 = Nonmarried
EDU	Education In Ordinal Scale	1 = Grade School 3 = High School Grade 5 = College Graduate	2 = Some High School 4 = Some College 5 = Graduate Work
OCC	Occupation In Ordinal Scale	1 = Unemployed 3 = Upper Blue Collar 5 = Upper White Collar	2 = Lower Blue Collar 4 = Lower White Collar
INCOME	Family Income In Ordinal Scale	1 = Under $4,000 3 = $8,000 - $11,999 5 = $16,000 - $24,999	2 = $4,000 - $7,999 4 = $12,000 - $15,999 6 = $25,000 +
HOME	Home ownership	1 = home owner	0 = others
NH	Number of members in household		
KIN	Percent of relatives in community		
FRIEND	Percent of friends in community		
HOUSE	Housing type	1 = mobile home	0 = others
LR	Length of residence in years		
REL	Religion	1 = LDS	0 = nonLDS
EXPOSE	NonUtah Exposure	1 = ever lived out of Utah since age 17 (excluding vactions, trips) 0 = no significant nonUtah exposure	
DISTAN	Distance from closest SMSA in miles		
SALES	Per capita sales tax of community, measured in hundred dollars ($100)		
ENERGY	Energy development Status	1 = high energy impact 0 = low energy impact	
FACTOR I	Satisfaction - interpersonal relations		
FACTOR II	Satisfaction - community services and facilities		
FACTOR III	Satisfaction - environmental quality		

TABLE 1. Description of Variables in the Model (continued)

Variables	Description and Codes	
FACTOR IV	Satisfaction - local government	
FACTOR V	Satisfaction - community physical appearance	
INTENT	Migration Intention	1 = intended to move out of community 0 = no intention to move
MIG	Migration	1 = moved out of community 0 = no move

TABLE 2. Correlation Matrix, Means, and Standard Deviations

	AGE	MARTL	EDU	OCC	INCOME	HOME	NH	KIN	FRIEND	HOUSE	LR	REL
AGE												
MARTL	- .265											
EDU	- .275	.107										
OCC	.083	- .117	.492									
INCOME	- .257	.372	.358	.391								
HOME	.294	.001	- .029	.039	.093							
NH	- .404	.334	.172	.156	.359	.030						
KIN	.035	- .001	- .091	- .130	- .101	.063	- .071					
FRIEND	.006	- .028	- .071	- .114	- .128	.088	- .043	.175				
HOUSE	- .190	.055	- .082	- .161	- .014	.017	- .006	.063	-.070			
LR	.622	- .220	- .264	- .151	- .258	.244	- .291	.300	.128	- .216		
REL	.091	- .023	.028	.001	- .101	.168	.087	.257	.116	- .237	.229	
EXPOSE	- .122	.033	.070	.100	.138	- .108	.030	- .278	- .113	.202	- .409	.344
DISTAN	- .159	- .010	.013	.020	.039	.028	- .009	- .096	.005	- .005	- .006	- .254
SALES	- .028	.023	.052	.072	.048	- .072	.027	.078	.082	- .215	- .009	.176
ENERGY	- .202	.050	.030	.076	.173	- .089	.059	- .173	- .030	.185	- .252	- .400
FACTOR I	.096	- .013	.101	.084	- .036	.136	.035	.085	.090	- .172	.168	.321
FACTOR II	.351	- .112	- .151	- .022	- .130	.118	- .131	.063	.079	.192	.316	.108
FACTOR III	- .073	.041	- .085	- .090	- .018	- .019	.021	.088	.052	- .002	.015	.049
FACTOR IV	.222	- .098	- .047	.016	- .041	.055	- .043	.006	.017	- .145	.202	.098
FACTOR V	- .124	.038	.091	- .106	.123	- .052	.033	.033	.003	- .034	- .054	- .059
INTENT	- .294	.089	.147	.084	.130	- .245	.139	- .174	- .133	.158	- .379	- .219
MIG	- .253	- .002	.014	.008	- .006	- .277	.057	- .207	- .068	.207	- .303	- .200
$\bar{x}$	45.51	.85	3.63	2.40	3.21	.86	3.31	29.46	53.85	.17	22.17	.75
S.D.	17.31	.36	1.30	1.36	1.38	.34	1.70	29.56	25.03	.38	21.28	.44

TABLE 2. Correlation Matrix, Means, and Standard Deviations (continued)

	EXPOSE	DISTAN	SALES	FACTOR I	FACTOR II	FACTOR III	FACTOR IV	FACTOR V	INTENT	MIG
AGE										
MARTL										
EDU										
OCC										
INCOME										
HOME										
NH										
KIN										
FRIEND										
HOUSE										
LR										
REL										
EXPOSE										
DISTAN	.111									
SALES	- .091	- .397								
FACTOR I	- .133	.004	- .014							
FACTOR II	- .107	- .005	.141	.332						
FACTOR III	- .052	.023	.119	.207	.257					
FACTOR IV	- .085	.143	- .040	.423	.454	.314				
FACTOR V	.050	.117	- .053	.230	.028	.224	.175			
INTENT	.245	.023	- .007	- .279	- .242	- .108	- .236	- .063		
MIG	.168	.014	- .027	- .229	- .183	- .044	- .174	- .051	.392	
$\bar{x}$	.51	136.05	50.41	.03	.03	.03	- .01	.07	.37	.28
S.D.	.50	38.15	14.63	1.01	.99	1.01	.99	.98	.48	.45

TABLE 3. Standardized and Unstandardized Path Coefficients for the Entire Sample (N = 880)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	FACTOR I (Interpersonal Relations)		FACTOR II (Community Facilities & Services)		FACTOR III (Community Physical Appearance)	
AGE	(<.001)	<.001	(+.013)	+.232***	(-.007)	-.129**
MARTL	(.037)	.031	(-.021)	-.007	(.078)	.027
EDU	(.078)	.099**	(-.059)	-.077*	(-.072)	-.092*
OCC	(-.046)	-.061	(-.031)	-.043	(.040)	.053
INCOME	(-.033)	-.045	(-.029)	-.040	(.013)	.018
HOME	(.170)	.058	(+.068)	+.024	(.010)	.003
NH	(.021)	.035	(+.010)	+.017	(-.003)	-.005
KIN	(<-.001)	-.013	(<-.001)	-.007	(.001)	.044
FRIEND	(.002)	.053	(+.001)	+.035	(.001)	.016
HOUSE	(-.159)	-.060	(-.218)	-.083*	(.056)	.021
LR	(.004)	.094*	(+.006)	+.130**	(.002)	.035
REL	(.563)	.242***	(+.057)	+.025	(-.003)	-.001
EXPOSE	(.055)	.027	(+.030)	+.015	(-.001)	-.001
DISTAN	(.003)	.097*	(+.002)	+.062	(.002)	.079*
SALES	(-.002)	-.031	(+.010)	+.154***	(.011)	.158***
ENERGY	(-.299)	-.148***	(+.020)	+.010	(-.217)	-.107**
FACTOR I						
FACTOR II						
FACTOR III						
FACTOR IV						
FACTOR V						
INTENT						
R^2	.166		.180		.052	
Residual Mean Square ($\hat{\sigma}$)	.36994		.82267		.99014	
Residual d.f.	863		863		863	

Unstandardized coefficients are within the parentheses *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

TABLE 3. Standardized and Unstandardized Path Coefficients for the Entire Sample (N =880) (continued)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	FACTOR IV (Local Government)		FACTOR V (Environmental Quality)		Migration Intention		Migration	
AGE	(+.009)	+.165***	(-.008)	-.149**	(-.001)	-.046	(-.002)	-.086*
MARTL	(-.167)	-.060	(-.048)	-.017	(-.008)	-.006	(-.071)	-.056
EDU	(-.019)	-.025	(.001)	.001	(.026)	.070	(-.019)	-.053
OCC	(-.023)	-.031	(-.055)	-.076	(-.007)	-.019	(-.008)	-.025
INCOME	(+.030)	+.041	(.070)	.098*	(<-.001)	-.001	(-.015)	-.045
HOME	(-.124)	-.043	(-.097)	-.034	(-.206)	-.147***	(-.201)	-.154***
NH	(+.030)	+.051	(-.022)	-.039	(.017)	.060	(.002)	.009
KIN	(-.001)	-.036	(.002)	.062	(-.001)	-.035	(-.002)	-.124***
FRIEND	(<+.001)	+.005	(.001)	.016	(-.001)	-.051	(<.001)	.019
HOUSE	(-.113)	-.043	(-.105)	-.040	(.057)	.045	(.140)	.117***
LR	(+.003)	+.070	(.002)	.048	(-.003)	-.151***	(-.002)	-.075
REL	(+.145)	+.064	(-.118)	-.052	(-.034)	-.031	(-.036)	-.035
EXPOSE	(-.025)	-.013	(.091)	.046	(.069)	.072*	(-.012)	-.013
DISTAN	(+.006)	+.215***	(.003)	.121**	(<-.001)	-.008	(<.001)	.019
SALES	(+.002)	+.029	(-.001)	-.018*	(<-.001)	-.005	(<.001)	.006
ENERGY	(-.259)	-.131**	(-.182)	-.093*	(.078)	.081*	(-.037)	-.041
FACTOR I					(.063)	-.131***	(-.030)	-.067
FACTOR II					(-.014)	-.028	(.001)	-.003
FACTOR III					(-.010)	-.021	(.007)	.015
FACTOR IV					(.035)	-.071*	(.018)	-.039
FACTOR V					(-.024)	-.048	(-.011)	-.024
INTENT							(.237)	.255***
R^2	.112		.060		.255		.258	
Residual Mean Square ($\hat{\sigma}$)	.88241		.91849		.17864		.15456	
Residual d.f.	863		863		858		857	

TABLE 4. Standardized and Unstandardized Path Coefficients for High-Energy Impact Communities (N = 418)

INDEPENDENT	FACTOR I (Interpersonal Relations)		FACTOR II (Community Facilities & Services)		FACTOR III (Community Physical Appearance)	
AGE	(.002)	.024	(+.012)	+.196**	(-.010)	-.151*
MARTL	(.250)	.081	(-.061)	-.021	(.232)	.075
EDU	(.113)	.139*	(-.057)	-.076	(-.061)	-.075
OCC	(-.084)	-.109*	(-.029)	-.041	(.061)	.079
INCOME	(-.088)	-.110*	(-.022)	-.031	(.076)	.098
HOME	(.151)	.055	(+.042)	+.017	(-.010)	-.004
NH	(.064)	.104*	(+.037)	+.064	(-.003)	-.006
KIN	(<-.001)	-.007	(-.001)	-.024	(<-.001)	-.005
FRIEND	(.001)	.014	(<+.001)	+.006	(.001)	.002
HOUSE	(-.001)	<-.001	(-.140)	-.063	(.150)	.063
LR	(.007)	.122	(+.008)	+.157*	(.007)	.121
REL	(.567)	.272***	(+.034)	+.018	(.082)	.039
EXPOSE	(.045)	.021	(-.056)	-.028	(-.069)	-.032
DISTAN	(.007)	.198***	(+.009)	+.294***	(.013)	.383***
SALES	(-.001)	-.009	(+.008)	+.169**	(.009)	.168**
FACTOR I						
FACTOR II						
FACTOR III						
FACTOR IV						
FACTOR V						
INTENT						
R^2	.170		.263		.169	
Residual Mean Square ($\hat{\sigma}$)	.92494		.69864		.92005	
Residual d.f.	402		402		402	

Unstandardized Coefficients are within the Parentheses *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

TABLE 4. Standardized and Unstandardized Path Coefficients for High-Energy Impact Communities (N = 418) (continued)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	FACTOR IV (Local Government)		FACTOR V (Environmental Setting)		Migration Intention		Migration	
AGE	(+.006)	+.099	(-.006)	-.098	(-.002)	-.069	(-.002)	-.055
MARTL	(-.012)	-.004	(.028)	.010	(.068)	.046	(-.138)	-.097*
EDU	(-.018)	-.022	(.010)	.013	(.028)	.072	(-.028)	-.076
OCC	(-.053)	-.071	(-.053)	-.074	(-.029)	-.078	(-.025)	-.070
INCOME	(+.037)	+.049	(.104)	.142*	(-.013)	-.035	(-.017)	-.048
HOME	(-.080)	-.030	(-.167)	-.065	(-.173)	-.130**	(-.178)	-.141**
NH	(+.004)	+.006	(-.033)	-.057	(.010)	.032	(.005)	.019
KIN	(-.003)	-.095	(.001)	.018	(<-.001)	-.025	(-.002)	-.152**
FRIEND	(+.001)	+.023	(.001)	.036	(-.001)	-.034	(.001)	.030
HOUSE	(+.082)	+.035	(-.027)	-.012	(.012)	.011	(.147)	.133
LR	(+.008)	+.141*	(.002)	.031	(-.006)	-.227***	(-.003)	-.126*
REL	(+.232)	+.115*	(.014)	.007	(-.037)	-.037	(-.031)	-.033
EXPOSE	(-.027)	-.013	(.003)	.001	(.027)	.026	(-.014)	-.014
DISTAN	(+.013)	+.413***	(.010)	.326***	(-.002)	-.105	(-.001)	-.049
SALES	(+.002)	+.034	(-.003)	-.061	(-.001)	-.021	(<.001)	.008
FACTOR I					(-.106)	-.219***	(-.021)	-.047
FACTOR II					(-.029)	-.055	(.017)	-.035
FACTOR III					(-.022)	-.046	(.035)	..075
FACTOR IV					(.005)	-.011	(.038)	-.080
FACTOR V					(-.012)	-.023	(.001)	.003
INTENT							(.243)	.255***
R^2	.221		.143		.262		.296	
Residual Mean Square ($\hat{\sigma}$)	.81165		.84013		.19428		.16900	
Residual d.f.	402		402		397		396	

Unstandardized Coefficients are within the Parentheses *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

TABLE 5. Standardized and Unstandardized Path Coefficients for Low-Energy Impact Communities (N = 462)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	FACTOR I (Interpersonal Relations)		FACTOR II (Community Facilities & Services)		FACTOR III (Community Physical Appearance)	
AGE	(-.002)	-.044	(-.012)	+.215***	(-.007)	-.121
MARTL	(-.106)	-.042	(-.011)	+.004	(-.003)	-.001
EDU	(.055)	.077	(-.052)	-.067	(-.062)	-.082
OCC	(-.021)	-.031	(-.013)	-.017	(.037)	.052
INCOME	(.002)	.003	(-.006)	-.008	(-.009)	-.013
HOME	(.063)	.021	(-.060)	-.018	(-.227)	-.071
NH	(-.013)	-.025	(+.005)	+.008	(.018)	.032
KIN	(<-.001)	-.003	(<+.001)	<+.001	(.003)	.084
FRIEND	(.004)	.099**	(+.002)	+.047	(<-.001)	-.006
HOUSE	(-.308)	-.102*	(-.275)	-.083	(.080)	.025
LR	(.003)	.072	(+.006)	+.124*	(-.001)	-.026
REL	(.731)	.224***	(+.577)	+.161***	(.516)	.148**
EXPOSE	(.079)	.041	(+.070)	+.033	(.006)	.003
DISTAN	(-.002)	-.093	(+.006)	+.221*	(<-.001)	-.007
SALES	(-.020)	-.173	(+.057)	+.455***	(.030)	.249**
FACTOR I						
FACTOR II						
FACTOR III						
FACTOR IV						
FACTOR V						
INTENT						
R^2	.107		.238		.126	
Residual Mean Square ($\hat{\sigma}$)	.80011		.82055		.88628	
Residual d.f.	446		446		446	

Unstandardized coefficients are within the parentheses *p< .05 **p< .01 ***p< .001

TABLE 5. Standardized and Unstandardized Path Coefficients for Low-Energy Impact Communities (N = 462) (continued)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	FACTOR IV (Local Government)		FACTOR V (Environmental Setting)		Migration Intention		Migration	
AGE	(+.012)	+.220**	(-.012)	-.205**	(<-.001)	-.006	(-.003)	-.135*
MARTL	(-.264)	-.102*	(-.072)	-.027	(-.056)	-.047	(-.034)	-.031
EDU	(-.007)	-.009	(-.005)	-.006	(.025)	.075	(-.018)	-.056
OCC	(+.012)	+.018	(-.047)	-.066	(.005)	.016	(.004)	.012
INCOME	(+.042)	+.060	(.065)	.091	(.005)	.014	(-.013)	-.043
HOME	(-.359)	-.116*	(-.137)	-.043	(-.209)	-.148**	(-.189)	-.141**
NH	(+.072)	+.129*	(-.009)	-.015	(.023)	.088	(-.005)	-.019
KIN	(+.001)	+.020	(.003)	.101*	(<-.001)	-.032	(-.001)	-.098*
FRIEND	(-.001)	-.024	(-.001)	-.014	(-.001)	-.074	(<.001)	.013
HOUSE	(-.276)	-.089	(-.125)	-.039	(.120)	.084	(.110)	.082
LR	(<+.001)	+.003	(.003)	.067	(-.002)	-.109	(-.001)	-.042
REL	(+.545)	+.162***	(.077)	.022	(-.077)	-.050	(-.101)	-.069
EXPOSE	(-.069)	-.035	(.141)	.070	(.113)	.124*	(-.008)	-.009
DISTAN	(+.004)	+.153	(.003)	.134	(<-.001)	-.039	(-.002)	.153
SALES	(+.015)	+.128	(.021)	.171	(-.006)	-.118	(.005)	.098
FACTOR I					(-.034)	-.072	(-.036)	-.080
FACTOR II					(.023)	-.054	(-.013)	-.033
FACTOR III					(.020)	.045	(-.003)	-.007
FACTOR IV					(.051)	-.110*	(-.004)	-.009
FACTOR V					(-.023)	-.052	(-.019)	-.046
INTENT							(.222)	.235***
R^2	.102		.069		.211		.217	
Residual Mean Square ($\hat{\sigma}$)	.85534		.93654		.16056		.14237	
Residual d.f.	446		446		441		440	

Unstandardized Coefficients are within the Parentheses *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

APPENDIX. Factors of Community Satisfaction: Principle Component Solution, Oblique Rotation

Factors and Variables	Factor Loadings
I. Interpersonal relations	
1. Friendliness and concern of neighbors	.846
2. Place to raise a family	.672
3. Community spirit and cooperation	.520
4. Equal opportunity for all to take part in community life	.387
5. Friendly groups of common age and interest	.438
6. Making newcomers feel welcome	.546
7. Quality of religious life	.575
8. Help from others in time of need	.760
9. Chance to develop close relationships with others	.652
II. Community facilities and services	
1. Housing for new families	-.696
2. Shopping facilities	-.689
3. Restaurants and entertainment	-.700
4. Child day-care and baby sitting	-.698
5. Facilities for youth (skating, etc.)	-.666
6. Opportunities for cultural activities	-.541
III. Community physical appearance	
1. Upkeep of homes and yards	.891
2. Physical appearance of community	.867
IV. Local government	
1. Road maintenance and snow removal	-.402
2. Quality of public libraries	-.424
3. Zoning regulations and enforcement	-.718
4. Concern of leaders for community betterment	-.668
5. Efforts to improve community	-.556
6. Citizen participation in community decisions	-.696
7. Effectiveness of local government	-.767
V. Environmental quality	
1. Lack of pollution (air, water, etc.)	.569
2. Access to outdoors and wide-open spaces	.732
3. Geographical setting	.791